. THE HIGHEST

APPRECIATION

That can be shown

Untiring efforts to please our patrons is found in the everincreasing sale of our FINE TAILOR - MADE CLOTH-ING. If you try it once we are sure of your future trade, for it equals in every desirable respect any made-to-order goods, at a saving to you of \$10 to \$20 in the price.

We call particular attention to our superb line of single and double-breasted Prince Albert Suits and Coats and Vests, in light and dark shades of Imported Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tricots and Corkscrews. They have reached the top notch of artistic workmanship.

SPECIAL

HOSIERY SALEI

200 dozen first-class Cotton Socks at

O CENTS A PAIR.

MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE

In many a noble Democratic breast on Thursday.

Many were called; few were chosen, so far as Indianz is concerned. She has a Democratic Vice-president ready-made. They do say it's the first time one has been built so long before it was possible to use it. All remember the sad fate of "She" by fooling with the first too often. The idols we worship to-day may be chattering monkeys after the election fire next No-

The fact is there is nothing satisfactory; nothing that is all sweetness—not a trace of bitterness. The nearest to it is a journey over the great Kankakee Line. The rates we are offering seem to satisfy everybody, and the rush continues for CHICAGO TICK-ETS at reduced rates.

OUR BASE-BALL TRAIN is the favorite method

of reaching the Ball Park. Saves time—avoids dust.

In May we have reduced rates to all-points WEST and NORTHWEST. We offer very low rates to RICHMOND via WASHINGTON, D. C., BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK in May. REDUCED RATES ON SUNDAY.

One-half fare Sundays to all stations on our line. TOURIST TICKETS to all summer, health and SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time.

CINCINNATI	DIVINIUM.		
Depart 4:00am	10:45am	3:55pm	6:35pt
Arrive 10:45am		5:19pm	10:50p:
CINCINNATI DIVISION	W-SUNDAY	TRAINS.	Name of the last
Depart		4:00am	3:45pt
Arrive			10:50p
CHICAGO D	IVISION.		
Depart 7:10am	12:05no'n	5:31pm	11:20pt
Arrive 3:35am	10:30am	3:35pm	6:25p
Pullman palace cars, ele and parlor cars between I Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car a formation call at Union Do Office, corner Washington a	accommods epot or th	is, Chications and Model	ago an

THE OHIO QIL FIELD.

Chicago's Great Pipe Line To Be Laid by Machinery-A One-Hundred-Ton Oil Pump.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 30 .- L. A. Stanford, of this place, left a few days since for the Ohio oil field, taking with him a unique machine in the shape of a steam pipe-layer. It is a large machine, having the general appearance of a steam thresher. It is to be used in laying pipe on the new oil-pipe line from Lima to Chicago. The machine was tested here, and performed its work in a satisfactory manner. Eleven men are required to man it, and it does the work of hirty men working by hand in the old way. The territory through which this machine will work will include Indiana and Illinois. It cannot be operated successfully in a rough country. Over level stretches it lays pipe with incredible

There are some interesting features about this Chicago pipe-line. It will be 210 miles long, and will require 64,000 barrels of oil to fill it. The line is eight inches in diameter, the pipe for which is being manufactured in Oil City and Pittsburg. The largest pump ever designed is now about completed in Oil City for this line. It will weigh 100 tons, and will force the oil the entire distance from Lima to Chicago, 210 miles. The capacity of the pump is 350 barrels an hour,

or 8,400 barrels a day. When this line is completed it is thought the demand for fuel oil in Chicago and points to be supplied from there will take a very large part of the production of the great Ohio fields. Since the shut-down was mangurated in the Pennsylvania field, on Nov. 1, the reduction in stocks in this region has amounted to about a million barrels a month. This amount of empty tankage has been out down here, and removed

Major Maitland, superintendent of the tank-age of the National Transit Company, has four crews of men now at work in the Onio field, putting up this iron tankage. Since 1885 over 4,-000,000 barrels of empty tankage has been cut down in the Pennsylvania region, and removed to Ohio. During the first two months of this year 1,250,000 barrels have been cut down. There are now in the National Transit lines in all districts about 12,000,000 barrels of empty

No Scarcity of Saloons, However. DAVENPORT, Ia. April 30 .- All the druggists in this city have united in giving formal notice that after to-day they will not sell or dispense any alcoholic liquors of any kind for any purpose whatever. The action taken is not from choice. Competent legal authority has advised the pharmacists that the conditions of the prohibitory law passed by the General Assembly are such that business cannot be done without violating it. Representathe East, who have recently visited interior towns between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, say they have found but one druggist who will take out a permit under the new law. and he has a contract to furnish a State institu-tion with the prescribed articles. There are, however, some 300 saloons still openly doing siness in Davenport, besides some wholesale

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Generally fair and warmer

When Spring Overcoats are sold for \$5 tew there be who can't have one. These are good coats. Not mere bags. They have shape and fit; they drape and hang well. From such you can go all the way up to a \$30 garment, which presents the acme of elegance in fabric and finish.

You can't find anything in this region like our line of Spring Overcoats as to price, while for stock other stocks are like a few samples compared with our multitudinous array. Don't waste your time going anywhere else. Save it and money, too, by coming direct to

Our Leaders for This Week:
150 Black Embroidered Fichus from \$1.39 to \$5. 200 Black Cashmere Shawls from \$1.25

The above are all new, and we have marked them at a small profit to insure a 400 pairs Lace Curtains to be added to

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

A FIENDISH BRUTE.

He Attempts an Assault on His Daughter, and Kills His Wife for Protecting Her Child.

CHICAGO, April 30. - While defending the honor of her thirteen-year-old step-daughter against the fiendishness of an unnatural father. Mrs. Netta Muchiberg was struck down with murderous intent by her husband, Matthew, at a late hour last night, and is now dying. Muchiberg returned to his home, on Law avenue, in an intoxicated condition, after having been absent all day. He went directly to the bedroom where his three children were sleeping and attempted an assault on his thirteen-yearold daughter Eleanor. The child screamed for aid, and Muchlberg's wife rushed in from the next room. The brute was beating the child about the head to silence her cries, and when his wife endeavored to stop him, he turned and dealt her two blows, which cut her scalp and face terribly. With the blood streaming down and blinding her, Mrs. Muchlberg crawled toward the door, and reaching up for the knob endeavored to open it and alarm the neighbor-bood. With a horrible oath the fellow made for

"You'll call the police, will you? You'll call the police, ch! Then take that, and that," striking his wife over the head. All three of the children sprang out of bed

and endeavored to stay their cruel parent's wrath. So much did they hamper the use of Mushiberg's arms, that Mrs. Muchlberg managed to get to her feet and out on the steps, where she managed with a superhuman effort to cry for help. Muchlberg shook the children from him, and hurriedly ran into the bedroom. Here he hastily opened a tool chest, and the next instant appeared with a murderous looking crowbar, about three feet long. The eldest girl, Eleanor, threw her arms about her father's

"Don't kill her, don't kill her," pleaded the little one, in her frenzy jumping up and showering kisses upon the brute.

Muchiberg struck the child and threw her into a corner of the room. Then, bending over his wife, he yelled that he would give her something to cry help for, and raising the crow-bar, brought it down with all his force, the point shattering the skull and laying bare the brain. Muchiberg immediately seemed to realize the enormity of his crime, and after pleading with the children not to tell who did it, he took his savings from a hiding place and fied. The children spent some time vainly trying to resuscitate their step-mother, and then called the neighbors. Surgeons were summoned, and de-clared Mrs. Muchlberg's injuries fatal. Two years ago Muchlberg attempted an assault upon the same child, and mercilessly beat his wife for interfering. He was arrested, but never punished, as the wife refused to appear against

Charles A. Howard's Big Fortune, CHICAGO, April 30.-Charles A. Howard, of Milwaukee, a widely-known Masonic dignitary, but whose financial circumstances have heretofore been at best only moderately comfortable, was to-day notified by his lawyer here of a bequest aggregating over a million dollars. A cablegram received this morning told the story. MESIMr. Howard is in ill health, and has been in Chicago several days consulting physicians. He only called on the lawyer causually. There Mr. Howard learned that the death of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Howard, of Kent, Yorkshire, England, of which he had heard some time before, and which had been an added burden to his illness, had brought him a princely fortune. So wrought up did Mr. Howard become that he seemed scarcely to know how to contain him-self. He had believed for years that his aunt, whom he had imagined to be well to do, but not wealthy, had remodeled her will, when he, an orphan, ran away from her and from England in a fit of boyish anger. Since then be has been in Toronto, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and has become a Mason of high steward of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and later went to the Plankinton House, Milwankee, making his home in that city. His wife and little girl left Milwaukee this evening in response to a telegram, but had no idea of the good news awaiting them. There was a joyful meeting on their arrival here. They propose going direct to England in a few days, but not to remain permanently.

Losses by Fire. DES MOINES, Ia., April 30 .- Pire this afternoon destroyed the office of the Daily Leader, neluding the bindery and the office of the Homestead, a weekly agricultural paper. Both offices are a complete loss; also, a three-story building belonging to W. H. Weare, which they

occupied. The total loss is about \$50,000. RUSSIAVILLE, Ind., April 30.—The barn owned by B. F. Skinner, located four miles south, was burned last night. Four horses were lost and a large stock of grain, hay, barness, buggies, agricultural implements, etc. Loss \$1,500; insured in the Continental for \$800.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., April 30 .- The Occidental Hotel at this place caught fire this morning and caused a panie among the guests of the house. The hotel was damaged by fire and water to the extent of \$15,000.

Worthy of "White Cape." LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.-Near Bowling Green, at midnight, Friday, four men went to the house of Samuel Haynes, a respectable farmer, and asked for something to eat. When refused they asked for water, and were told there was a spring under the bill. They went to the spring, but soon returned, broke in the door, drove the whole family out at the pistol point, and set fire to the house, which, with all its contents, was destroyed. Haynes says be

can identify the men. The Diss Debars Held to Ball. NEW YORK, April 30 .-- After Mms. Dies De bar had told her story in court to-day, she and Gen. Diss Debar were held for trial on \$5,000

THE HOLY FATHER'S DECREE

Cardinal Simeoni Forwards the Important Document to the Irish Bishops.

A Branch of the National League Asserts Its Independence, and Flatly Declares It Will Not Take Its Politics from Rome.

All Signs Indicate that the Decree Will Fail to Accomplish Its Purpose.

Carl Schurz Accorded Distinguished Honors in Berlin, Which Will Be Augmented by a Reception by Bismarck-Cable Notes.

THE POPE'S DECREE.

The League Shows Signs of Rebellion--The Document Desounced as a Blunder. LONDON, April 30. - Cardinal Simeoni has written a letter to the Irish bishops from the Propaganda, inclosing the papal decree relative to the 'Plan of Campaign" and boycotting.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "The decree will always command the tenants' respect, but the people understand their own affairs too well to allow hostile machinations to prevail. They nave vigilant and able advocates, like Archbishop Walsh, in Rome, and archbishops and bishops at home, whose support will never fail them."

The Mitchelstown branch of the National League has discussed the decree and has decided that it will not take its polities from Rome.

Notices have been posted in Kilrush, threatening with the doom of James Carey (the Phonix Park informer), any one dealing with the innkeeper who harbored a constable who assaulted a priest during the efforts of the authorities to suppress a meeting of the National League at that place.

The Pall Mall Guzette, commenting on the papal decree says: "The Pope's blunder amazes us. It will make no difference in the condition of affairs in Ireland, while the alliance with the Pope will displease England."

The St. James Gazette asks what Mr. Gladstone thinks of his position now. What the Vatican declares to be a damning sin, Mr. Gladstone, it says, considers exclusive dealing. The Globe says: "Archbishop Walsh doubtless did his uttermost to refute Mgr. Persico's statements relative to the condition of affairs in Ireland. It is possible, as the Daily News inti-mates, that the Pope has been threatened with something like a schism. The decree means that law and order, which were menaced by the junction of a strong British party with the Par-nellites, have now, in the Vatican's opinion, overcome the disturbing forces assailing them. The Star denounces the decree as cruel, perilous and wanton. It says that Ireland, fighting with her back to the wall, will never, perhaps, discover the methods by which the attack was instigated. If Ireland submits to sacrifice her liberties to a base Troy intrigue, she will be unworthy of the freedom which in a few years Englishmen will grant her if she

political advice and counsel from no power but her chosen political leaders.

The Standard argues that the effect of the decree will be disastrous to the National League by lessening its contributions. The Irish parliamentary party will take no steps in connection with the decree, but will leave the question on its merits to the appreciation of the people. The promoters and supporters of the "Plan of Campaign" do not expect that the decree will act as a serious check to the enterprise.

maintains her demands. The paper summons Englishmen to denounce their Ministers' in-

trigue. Ireland, it declares, will accept

It is understood that the Parnellites will not take action as a whole against the papal decree. It is probable that some of them will write resenting letters. The exact terms of the decree are still a profound secret in Rome, outside of the Vatican. The main points were undoubted-ly published in pursuance of instructions sent

to the higher clergy.

The Rome correspondent of the Times says:
"Most of the Irish ecclesiastics gave their cordial adhesion to the Pope's brief. It is reported that Archbishop Walsh said he never approved the Pian of Campaign.
The News says: "The puclication of the papal

decree reduces the matter to very narrow limits It will probably have little practical effect, for the account of the Plan of Campaign given by the Vatican will not be accepted as accurate by those defending it. The Nationalists are presented with good advice, not in a menacing spirit, and it is unlikely that the decree will cause much excitement."

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

A Banquet Given in His Honor at Berlin-He Will Also Be Received by Bismarck. Berlin, April 30. - A banquet was given, last evening, in honor of Mr. Carl Schurz. Count Herbert Bismarck, several members of the Reichstag, and other distinguished persons were present Professor Gueistin, in proposing the health of Mr. Schurz, said that as a popular orator, as a leader of an army corps in the civil war, as a Senator and as a minister in a model administration, Mr. Schurz had always remained the same true man. Mr. Schurz re-

"I stand here as a simple American citizen of German birth. We of German birth in America entertain for our extensive commonwealth love as for a bride, which, however, does not diminish our affection for our old mother. We greeted with great enthusiasm the completion and union of the German fatherland under the leadership of the brave Hohenzollern race, and the manner which the Imperial Chancellor raised himself, like a colossal figure in the world's history, above all the statesmen of his time, placing Germany as a power of the first magnitude in the family of nations, while utilizing his victories and maintaining peace among the people of Europe. The preservation of a friendly understanding between the German fatherland and the American republic is dearer to German America than anything else. If a difference of opinion with reference to commercial interests should occur, it is to be hoped that wise measures on both sides will overcome it in the course of time."

Mr. Chapman Coleman, first secretary of the United States legation, made a speech, in which he referred to the amicable relations always existing between Prussia and America as being further developed under the empire to the ad vantage of both nations.

Mr. Coleman was followed by Count Herbert Bismarck, who, in the course of his remarks, gave assurance of the unceasing endeavors of the imperial government for the furtherance of reciprocal friendly relations between the two Mr. Schurz will shortly be received by Prince

GERMANY'S GREAT ARMY.

The Body Which Gives Weight to German Ideas-Making a Nation of Warriors.

Blakely Hall, in New York Sun. I saw a man shot down by the military on the principal street of Berlin two days ago. To an American it was an appalling sight. In this

city of soldiers the event passed unnoticed except

A private of the Second Guard Regiment of

as an incident of military discipline.

Infantry, a clean-limbed, ruddy-faced, and stalwart young fellows, had a dispute with one of the fussy policemen on the Linden and was locked up. He protested botly that he had not been fairly treated, but without result. The following morning he was passed over to the military authorities and sent under a strong escort with loaded rifles to the guard-house. They marched the poor soldier down the crowded Unter den Landen in full view of the world. Overcome by the disgrace of the posi tion, he broke from the ranks and attempted to cecape. He succeeded in getting a short distance away before the guard called to him to hait. He did not heed the word, and in an instant a few sharp words of command rang out in quick succession. With incredible swiftness

Romance of a Princess the soldiers fell into line, raised their guns, took deliberate aim at their fleeing comrade, and fired. The fugitive pitched forward on his face

and rolled over in the muddy gutter. The soldiers methodically charged their rifles again, marched forward at the word, picked up the unconscious man and bore him off to the hospital, where he now lies severely wounded.

The whole manœuvre was performed with such swiftness and certainty that the victim had been carried out of sight before the people realized what had occurred.

Berlin and Garmany itself for that matter.

Berlin, and Germany itself for that matter, remind the stranger of a huge military barracks. There are soldiers everywhere, and every man in the country, from the son of a monarch to the lowliest begger, must serve in the army. From this there is no appeal. A million marks will not purchase immunity from the service. It has made a stalwart, methodical, fine-looking and well-bred lot of men of the Germans. The well-bred lot of men of the Germans. The women, oddly enough, have not learned anything from their well-groomed husbands, for they are, almost without exception, round-shouldered and careless in carriage. The contrast presented by officers or soldiers and their wives and sweethearts is startling. He is invariably handsome, courageous locking, and with an ease of manner and breeding that all army men here seem to acquire along with their perfectly fitting clothes; she, on the other hand, slouches along with her head down, her shoulders forward, and her back bent. There are apparently no fashionable dress-makers in Berlin.

The army is the most common of all subjects of discussion here. There are several branches which fall under the nominal command of the lesser German Kings in time of peace, but the Emperor of Germany is absolute monarch when war breaks out. He is a good deal of a monarch at other times, too, one finds out after a short residence in Germany. I met an officer of the Saxon branch of the army last night whom I had known when he was in New York some

"I'm in the army for good and all, now," he said, with a shrug of his broad shoulders, "and recent events reconcile me to it." "You think the general stirring up of the government here will turn out a benefit to mili-

tary men?"
"I think that the accession to power of a born soldier and warrior like our Crown Prince will send the finest army in the world to the front.

Prince William is ambitious and capable. With such a sovereign the chances of distinction in the army will be limitless.

"It is well you look for distinction instead of money in the army.

"Oh, there is no money in the service here, Our soldier receives-I will give the equivalent sum in United States money-about \$1.16 for every ten days' service, from which he has to pay the mess 57 cents for ten days' eating. This is a trifle less than 6 cents a day. A man can't acquire a fortune with breathless rapidity at this rate unless he practices a great deal of economy. The government gives every man a pound and a quarter of bread a day, but the soldier must buy all necessary articles for cleaning his uniform. Everything in the way of linen, boots and clothing is supplied by the na-

"Have the arms been changed?" "The latest and most valuable inventions are secured at any cost. Our privates now carry the '84 repeating rifle. The cannons are made by Krupp of Essen. The men are worked hard, but they seem to thrive on it. The average private has four hours' work in the morning and about three hours in the afternoon. In the evening he is taught to read and write, and is also instructed in matters pertaining to the army. The men clean the barracks and do all the work about the building. Between sixty and eighty of them sleep in every dormitory now, but in the newest barricks only fifteen or twenty men will sleep in a room. A corporal commands and watches over them. They can only practice shooting when ordered to by the commanding officer. Every soldier carries

about thirty cartridges. "Can a man live on an officer's pay?"
"He can keep alive, but that is about all. In our branch of the service-Saxony-an officer receives every year the equivalent of \$357, with \$75 for living expenses. If an officer does not live in barracks be forfeits this last named sum. A captain—and a captain in this army is very high up—receives \$900 a year; a major about \$1,600. Of course this pay differs slightly in different ranks of the service."

"The discipline is very severe," I said, thinking of the poor devil who had been shot down before my eyes in the Linden.

"Very," said the major. "It must be; for there are many insidious and rebellious spirits at work in Germany now, and the iron hand is the only one that commands respect. A soldier receives two days' imprisonment if be fails to salute an officer when he sees him. It has a tendency to cure absent-mindedness. Soldiers must be at home in barracks at 10 o'clock P. M., unless written consent to stay out later, signed by an officer, can be shown. No soldier is allowed to answer a question when on duty, un-less spoken to by an officer, and finally, an officer cannot marry a girl who has a fortune of her own of less than \$10,000. There are lots of restrictions in the life, but the officers and men

love it nevertheless. Nowhere does one meet such pride in an army as here. It pervades every grade of society, from the beggar to the prince.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumor that the Prince of Wales Will Shortly Visit the United States. London Cable Special.

There is a rumor about here which must be broken very gently to society folks in America. as it is certain to produce on them the greatest possible effect. The Prince of Wales is reported to actually contemplate a visit to America next year, in company with the Duke of Sutherland. If he does go, it is to be hoped the American ladies will do all they can for him. He has already treated them very kindly over here in order to gain in advance the friendly feelings of he stricter element in society. It may be we to state that the Prince is very particular about going to church regularly and demands that all his guests at Sandringham shall attend 11 o'clock service in the little church of which he is a patron. It is sad to have to add billiards and bowling are almost always resorted to afterward as an autidote to the fatigue of religious

Failed to Implicate Mr. Nolan. London, April 30 .- Mr. Joseph Nolan, a Nationalist member of Parliament, was re-examined to-day before the committee on admission of strangers to Parliament. He admitted that be introduced in Parliament two ladies of the name of Millen, but he said he did not know that they were the daughters of a reputed dynamiter. He had conversed with Millen on the situation in Ireland, and Millen did not give him the impression of being connected in any way with polities or with dynamite plots, or any thing of that sort. He had had no previous knowledge of him.

Chief Detective Munro deposed that Millen when he sent his daughters to London, directed that only Nolan should excert them about. No-lan called three times at the house of Kitty Millen, and on one occasion remained two hours. He took her to the House of Commons afterwards escorted her sister Florthere. He also accompanied the sisters about the city. witness said he got his information from members of the family with which Kitty Millen staid. If he got a chance to capture Millen he would prove the latter's connection with the Fenian

After Munroe had concluded his testimony the committee drafted a report to the House which they avoided consuring Mr. Nolan.

The German Emperor and His Doctors. Berlin, April 30. - Doctor Bardeleben, director of the clinical surgery department of the Charite Hospital, will replace Dr. Bergmann in at tendance upon the Emperor. Professor Berg-mann wrote to the chief court mar-shal requesting to be relieved from attendance on the Emperer, on the ground that it was best that the patient should not be treated by two physicians unable to agree. The Emperor approves Professor Bergmaun's course, and the latter withdrew from

The Emperor was somewhat feverish this morning. He recovers his strength very slowly. The Cologne Gazette has been compelled to onblish another letter from Dr. Mackenzie, in which be declares that its statement that the Emperor were an unsuitable tube for eighteen hours is utterly false.

The doctors urge the Empress to take at least one day's respite from her constant attendance upon the Emperor. His Majesty has not left the castle since the departure of Queen Victoria. A sensation has been caused here by a report that orthodox preachers in several Prussian towns are praying that the Emperor may have an early release from his sufferings.

Princess Jablonowska, mother of Sara Bornhardt's daughter-in-law, Terka, died in Paris, Thursday. She had led a very remarbable life, of which all the details were known and freely discussed in Paris, and which prevented her re-

a lly beautiful and estimable daughter from being received in good society. The Princess was at one time in her career a rope dancer; then mistress of the late King of Italy, and finally married Prince Jablonowska. It used to be said in Paris that Princess Terka was not really herself her mother's daughter, but one that had been taken from a tribe of wandering Bohemians. The mother was a perfect blonde, whereas the supposed daughter was most decidedly a brunette. My Paris correspondent, who sends these details, adds that the little Princess has already commenced to regret the infatuation which incommenced to regret the infatuation which induced her to marry such an utter scamp as Bernhardt's son, Maurice.

Boulanger Does Not Desire War. Paris, April 30.-General Boulanger has written a letter protesting against the warlike ideas that have been astributed to him. He wishes now to declare distinctly, before France and Europe, that Democratic France is maligned by being credited with thoughts of aggression to which he has ever been and still remains res-

olutely opposed. The affray on Saturday night between Boulangerists and a party of students who came out from the Students' Club, in which seveal shots were fired, though few persons were injured, was not in this city, but at Toulouse. The conflict was resumed last night, but was suppressed by the police without any serious

Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

London, April 30.-The Turkish government has recalled the Turkish minister at Athens and, has demanded that Greece shall dismiss her consul at Monastiera and other Greek officials in Macedouia. The Porte claims that these officials have been fomenting political agitations, under the cover of brigandage, assisted by Russian agents. Greece has not complied with the de-mand for the removal of her consul at Monas-tiera, who denies the charge against him.

Novel Plan for Securing Reduction of Fare. SANTIAGO, Chili, April 30 .- Yesterday afternoon a mob, composed of the worst elements of the populace, gathered to destroy the cars of a tram company, because the company had not acceded to a demand for a reduction of its rates of fare. More than thirty of the company's cars were burned. The police and military captured the ringleaders. The tram company loses \$100,000 in cars alone.

Crushed to Death in a Panic. VIENNA, April 30 .- During the performance in a menagerie at Prague, this evening, a cry of "fire" was raised and 1,500 persons present made a rush for the exits. Many were thrown down and trampled upon, and when order was restored it was found that six persons had been killed and a large number injured. It was later ascertained that the alarm was raised by a pickpocket in order to create a stampede.

Deadly Fight with Convicts.

ALEXANDRIA, April 30.-A desperate conflict took place yesterday at a mosque in Damanhour, near this city. A number of escaped prisoners had taken refuge in the mosque, and refused to surrender to the police, who had surrounded the building. In the fight that followed fifteen of the convicts were killed and two wounded. The police lost four men killed

Minister Pendleton's Recovery. WIESBADEN, April 30 .- Mr. Pendleton, the American minister, went out driving to-day. The effects of his stroke of paralysis have nearly disappeared. He will remain at Wiesbaden for several weeks.

Foreign Notes. It is authoritatively stated that the Czar has expressed antipathy towards General Boulanger. At Dublin, yesterday, the Court of Queen's Bench unanimously decided that the election of

Mr. Thomas Sexton as Lord Mayor of Dublin There is a panic in the London tin market. The French syndicate has ceased buying. The eash price has dropped from £166 to £105 per ton, and little has changed hands at this price. The Sultan of Morocco hesitates to submit to arbitration the dispute between his government and the United States regarding the imprison-ment at Rabat of persons under the American consular protection. Mr. Lewis, the American consul, is awaiting further orders from Wash-

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Can She Be a Lay Delegate to a General Conference of the Methodist Church?

New York, April 30 .- No little excitement has been caused by the election, by a number of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of women as lay and reserve-lay delegates to the General Conference of that denomination, which opens here on Tuesday. The General Conference will discuss and settle the question whether the women are entitled to take their seats. The question is of grave importance, as it is one of constitutional and legal right, and not one of gallantry. The women were mostly elected by the Western annual conferences. Among them are Mrs. Angeline F. Newman, who was elected a lay delegate by the Nebraska Conference, and Miss Frances E. Willard, the president of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, who was elected a lay delegate by the Rock River (Ill.) Conference. Mrs. Newman is a relative by marriage of Bishop Warren. She has worked against Mormonism for several years, and is strongly opposed to the admission of Utah as a State while it is controlled by the Mormon authorities. It was mainly due to her efforts that Congress passed the act providing \$40,000 for the erection of the anti-Mormou bome for women in Salt

Lake City.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is one of the reserve lay delegates elected by the Michigan Conference.

Mrs. Lizzie D. Van Dyke is one of the lay delegates of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Conference. Mrs.

Mary C. Ninde is a lay delegate and Mrs. Harriet

A. Hobert is a reserve from the Minnesota Conference. There are two women as reserve lay delegates from North Nebraska Conference-Mrs. Henrietta Hodgetts and Mrs. Rose S. Harding. The Southern Illinois Conference has elected as its reserve lay delegates Mrs. Sallie M. Logan and Mrs. Sallie L. Needles. Mrs. Charlotte E. Fisher is a reserve lay delegate of the Colorado Conference. Mrs. Hartsough, the wife of a prominent member of the Dakota Conference, is one of the reserve lay delegates of that body. Other reserves are Mrs. Jennie R. Preston, from the Detroit Conference; Mrs. Minerva E. Roberts, from the Nebraska Conference; Mrs. Clariesa M. Cleveland, from the Illinois Conference and Mrs. Lucinda S. Coleman, from the Wisconsin Conference.

According to custom, their names are already entered upon the secretary's roll, upon the faith of their certificates of election. This is, however, a provisional arrangement, and leaves the point of eligibility to be settled afterward. In the nature of the case, it needs to be settled promptly, and probably will be taken in hand very soon after the conference organizes. As the question is one of law, and as the Methodist Discipline is a small and compact volume, the necessary examination of the claim of women to membership in the General Conference can be made in a very short time. Several Metho-dist divines have declared that there is nothing in the church law providing for the admission of women as delegates, and Professor Strong, of the Drew Theological Seminary, asserts that the women cannot be admitted.

Prompt Punishment of a Thievish Policeman New York, April 30.-Charles Rickerd, a policeman of this city, was caught in the act of burglarizing the auction rooms of Reilly & McElbinny, at No. 83 Nassau street, while on duty early this morning. He was at once taken to court and held to await the action of the grand jury.

At 11 o'clock the grand jury indicted him, and
he was a few minutes later arrangeed in court and pleaded guilty. A sentence of ten years was passed upon him, after which he was driven to the depot, and at I o'clock was on his way to Sing Sing. In less than ten hours after the crime was committed his head was shaved and he was arrayed in striped clothes.

Illness of Professor Stowell.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30 .- Prof. Louisa Reed Stowell was attacked, Saturday evening, with several hemorrhages of the stomach, and has been very low ever since. Her recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Stowell has been one of the foremest writers on microscopy in the United States, and is widely known in the field of scientific effort with that instrument.

BIG VICTORY FOR VOORHEES

The Tall Sycamore Goes to War in Earnest and Brings Vilas to Terms.

He Procures the Reinstatement of C. R. Faulkner by Threatening an Attack Upon Nash and the Secretary of the Interior.

Melville W. Fuller Nominated Successor to the Late Chief-Justice Waite.

How Gen. Joe Johnston Became a Contributing Member of the Grand Army of the Republic-General Washington News.

VOORHEES'S INFLUENCE.

It Proves Sufficiently Potent to Bring Secretary Vilas to Terms. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Voorbees

has "downed" Secretary Vilas, and Chester R. Faulkner, of Ripley county, will be retained in his position as chief of the records division of the Pension Office. Just before the close of business this afternoon a telephone message was received at the Pension Office summoning Mr. Faulkner to the Interior Department. This was Faulkner's last day in office, and he was about making a journey among his employes to bid them adieu. Faulkuer says he was much surprised to receive the message, and that he did not know what was in store for him until he was ushered into the presence of Secretary Vilas. It was then that he was informed, without any particulars, that he would be retained in his position, and that he was re-appointed. He accepted, of course. Some days ago, it is said in explanation of this proceeding, Senator Voorhees went to Postmaster-general Dickinson and informed him that he intended to see that Mr. Nash, superintendent of the railway mail service, was "fired" out of his position summarily and in disgrace if Mr. Faulkner was made to go; that Nash's record was vulnerable, and Mr. Voorhees further intimated that he was in position to make things quite uncomfortable, not only for Nash, but for the whole department, including the administration of Vilas. Dickinson asked a respite, a stay of commencement of hostilities, till he consulted Vilas. The result is given above in the information imparted to Faulkner this afternoon. Indiana Democrats, upon learning of Faulkner's reinstatement, commented in a spirited way, much to the discredit of Vilas. They declare that Vilas is not only personally a coward, but officially vulnerable. They regard Faulkner's reinstatement as a complete victory for Voorhees, who not only threatened to have Nash displaced if Faulkner was made to go, but to take the case to the President and attend to Vilas, whose official record is declared by them to not be above criticism, and his immediate backdown would indicate that he desires no contro-

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

President Cleveland Nominates Melville W. Fuller, a Well-Known Chicago Lawyer. WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President to-day

sent the name of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief-justice of the United States. Mr. Springer said: "The appointment of Mr. Fuller as Chief-justice was the very best one that the President could have made. Mr. Fuller is pre-eminent in his profession; is of unimpeachable integrity and his private character is exemplary in every respect. He is about fifty-four years of age, is in good health and gives promise of a long and brilliant career on the bench. He is exceedingly courteous in his manner, but firm and unyielding in his convictions of right. He is not a partisan, but a Democrat in the enlarged and better sense-and a Democrat from principle. His appointment will give great satisfaction to the people of Illinois and the Northwest, without regard to party, and to the entire country, as soon as his

character and great abilities are known." Senator Cullom said: "I have known Mr. Fuller for twenty-five years or more. He is a scholar, and is possessed of more than ordinary literary attainments. I regard him as an excellent lawyer, and am sure he will make an ex-cellent Chief-justice." Senator Farwell is not in the city.

Mr. Fuller was not an applicant, and has not been in Washington since the death of Chiefthe Inter-state Commerce Commission, said the appointment was a most excellent one. He telegraphed Judge Fuller his congratulations.

How It Was Received Locally. The appointment of Melville W. Fuller as Chief-justice of the United States was generally well received by those who have a knowledge of the gentleman's ability and career as a lawyer. While his fitness for the position was not questioned, everybody expressed something of surprise at his being selected by President Cleveland, who, it was thought, would go to the East for a Chief-justice. In Judge Woods's private room yesterday afternoon were that gentleman, District Attorney Sellers, Judge McNutt, Judge Claypool, Noble C. Butler and others. Judge Woods knew the coming Chief-justice, District Attorney Sellers had met him and Mr. Butler had some acquaintance with him. The others had only heard of him. Judge Woods said Mr. Fuller was an excellent lawyer and would be a good Chief-justice. "He is a fine speaker," said the Judge. Mr. Butler regarded it as a first-rate appointment.
United States Marshal Hawkins said Fuller, whom he had known for sometime, had always "But," he contined, "my preference was for

C. W. Fairbanks is acquainted with the apcointee. "I have always regarded him," he said, "as an abie lawyer." He will honor the position, but I think he will have his hands full he expects to be as good a Chief-justice as Waite, who possessed exceptional qualities for

Hon. John M. Butler thinks the selection is an admirable one. He has known Mr. Fuller for a number of years, and has the highest opin-ion of his integrity and ability. Mr. Fuller has been regarded as standing at the head of the Chicago bar for some time. He thought he would sustain the dignity of the beach in every

"Judge Walker, when asked his opinion in regard to the appointee, said: "His fame has never reached me. Who is he! I have never heard of him. Has he ever held any official position! He may be a great lawyer. Chicago is full of them, but I must confess that I never heard his name mentioned before. I can't express any opinion about the appointment, because I do not know anything about the man. All I can say is that I am surprised that some man with an extensive legal reputation was not appointed."

Judge Howe said: "There must be some misake in the name of the man. Surely a man with no reputation as a jurist has been apcointed. If there is such a man in Chicago as Fuller I have never heard of him. Still he may be a great lawyer, and may be a capable man for that place. There are many distinguished lawyers in every city who are not widely known.
Our leading lawyers in Indianapolis are not known in other cities, and we, here, know little of the attorneys of other cities. A man may become known until after he has held some official position. Never having heard of Fuller I, of course, cannot express any opinion about the

Appointment."

Hon. William Henderson: "I know something about Mr. Fuller. He is a very prominent law-yer in Chicago. He has been in politics a good